THE METEORIC BOULANGER.

Rapid and Dazzling Rise of the French War Minister.

THE FIGARO PREDICTS HIS FALL.

A Sensation Created Throughout All France-How His Schemes Were Worked -Churchill for Lord of the Exchequer.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, VIA HAVRE, July 21.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-In Gen eral Boulanger plotting a coupe d'etat? The Figure has no doubt about it. In a sensational article by E. Lavaden, who writes under the name of Pn de Grandlien, the Figaro yes erday warned the country to prepare for a pronunciamento and gave minute details as to the general's ulterior object, which is summed up in the heading of the article,

"BOULANGER IS FOR WAR." "That is the dream of this restless, mysterious character." says M. de Grandlieu. "What are we to think of all the schemes and ambitions imputed to him everywhere? The people instinctively seem to know that some convulsion is impending, some surpris some sudden event. The diplomatic organs show that this impression universally prevalls already. You cannot open the newspapers or listen to a conversation without being struck by the same words as on the eve of abrupt historic changes. Most of our min-Isters have traveled a good deal lately. In all their spheres they have

NOTHING BUT THREATS against the reaction, while atterly neglecting the affairs of the country. Is not this," continued M. de Grandtieu, "a positive invitation to ambitious men like General Boulanger? Can we wonder much if he responds to the invitation? He has thought that the famous psychological moment has come, and just as in the kingdom of the blind the

ONE EYED MAN 18 KING. He has asked himself why he should not become the chief of all the mediocrities who surround him. He may think he is not great enough for his role. Nothing indeed in his past may justify the extraordinary rise that his flatterers predict for him. But setting aside the fact that one most always has illusions about one's own importance, may be not boldly assume the role because it is abandoned to him, resolving to justify the undeserved greatness he aspires to later?"

STILL IN HARNESS. A prominent deputy the other day remarked, wagging his head incredulously. that the magnineent horse which the general rode at the review on the 14th of July was not unharnessed from the charlot of victory. This is true enough, but may not an attempt be made after to accomplish what there was no opportunity of doing before, even though it is always preferable that one's deeds should be proved beforehand? Have not nations been known to give credit blindly to sham saviours who ended in bankruptey? We may treat General Boulanger, if we like,

CHARLATAN OR AN ADVENTURER, but for all that he is no tool. However indulgently he may judge himself, he certainly has a fine appreciation of his means of action and the necessities of the situation. He has understood that France is humiliated by seeing M. Prudhomme at her head, wrapped in a Paragon's dressing gown. Accustomed to glory in seeing herself reflected in a chief capable of proudly wearing a sword,

SHE HUNGERS FOR A PRINCE or, at the very least, a soldier. As the nation loves glitter, he has striven to dazzle the crowd, but knows well enough that the more glitter of a review will never be mistaken for a halo. He was told harshly enough the other day that the people had no fear of a prestige built upon puffery, but this was no news to him. He knows it is much more needed to fascinate the France of Tollsiac, of Bovines, Rocrol, Austerlitz and Magenta. He knows that, in our carping, sceptical age, the aucient oils of libeims

HAVE LOST THEIR VIRTUE and that victory alone will be admitted as a consecration. He need not to reflect much to understand that the only general who could keep his hold on France would be the one who gave her sorrowful patriotism the revenge for Metzand Sedan. This, then is he idea hidden behind his bombastic exagger ation. This is the effect of his posturing and plotting. Naturally, too, the general does not hope to obtain his end by succeeding M. Grevy, in the regular course, as the

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. He knows as all know that no parliamentary majority would sanction such a change. It he had any doubt on the subject, M. Ranc has nottfied him of the fact irrevocably, so that no illusion can linger in his mind. Then again, though he is ageing, the inmate of the Elysee may last some time yet while the general might not be able to balance himself long on his tight rope. He must therefore act boldly, promptly, or he loses the game. There must be a new edition of the fructidor. We are, perhaps, nearer to it than we imagine, but even a fructidor would, to the general, be but a step toward his final aim. He means to the realization of his real end, that is to say, war. "This is not mere idle speculation,

IT IS A SERIOUS FORECAST, based on surer information than that of official agencies like the Agence Haves. Yes, the general wishes for war, and I am assured that this phrase has been uttered, that the new fructidor would be a preface to a new Marengo, Gambetta dreamed the same dream and hoped to realize it. By the same means, too, he dreamed of rising to power by war. He, too, while he was posturing on the balconies, knew that though a mountebank acting might be useful to build up a reputa tion and popularize his name, if it could not consolidate a dictatorship. Windy talk could not stand for glory, and but for the mysterious bullet of the Ville d'Avray, who can tell into what disasters the Carnot of defeat might have plunged us? Eh blen, a mil-Itary Gambetta, a soldier-adventurer is

TRYING TO PLAY THE SAME GAME. Public opinion is warned. Let the national security be looked to, let us measure the whole consequence of the events which may surprise us. There is only one obscure point in this very clear project, one hidden card in this evident game, namely, M. Clemenceau. Nothing can be prepared or attempted with out his free and full consent. With what object and to what extent is he an accomplice in the enterprise? Sieyes, the visionary, once said the head of the government of Bonaparte will be the sword, but the sword soon monopolized everything and plunged the poor visionary into nothingness. Does M. Clemenceau, like Sleyes, seek a sword? Does he flatter himself that he will after the victory turn a conquering general into a docile instrument or is he so disgusted with his party that he is resigned to playing the part of a Combaceres, of whom he has neither the experience or the mettle? As for the nation it is hungry for rest and stability. It repudiates war and adventurers more than ever after so many unfortunate attempts, mishaps and convulsions. It asks for one change and one change only, which would make all others useless and impossible." A GREAT SENSATION.

The above article has created a great sens-Mion throughout the day. It was every-

where the universal topic of conversation. The Figure this morning published interviews on the subject with M. Clemencean and Rochefort. Clemencean, in talking with the Figure reporter, seemed to make light of the suggestion that Boulenger could be meditating a coup d'etat, all he said was, "It exists only in the immagination of the reactionary papers. The idea is simply ridiculous; I won't say another word on the subject." Rocherfort said: "Am I afraid of Balounger? Why, he is the first really republican minister of war we have had yet. If we overthrow him we should only get some old stick foisted on us. No. I think it safer to keep Boulanger than any one else. However, if he does make a coup d'etat it won't be in the interest of the

Orleanists. It is idiotic to COMPARE HIM WITH BONAPARTE. Napoleon came in at the moment when the ountry was trembling with the recollection of the year '93. Boulanger, on the contrary, arrived just as we are beginning to get rid of all fear of monarchical reaction. You think Boulanger is getting dan rerously popular, do you?" continued Rocheford, with a slight "I, too, have had my brief hour of popularity. No; there is no danger on that

Whether the Figure article is an exaggeration or not, it cannot be dealed that General Boulanger is not only an extremely ambitious, but an extremely elever man besides.

THE MILITARY CLUB. A few days ago I cabled you an account of he inauguration of a new military crub in Paris, the idea of which Boulanger had concluded, and which he carried through with a degree of activity and perseverance beyond all praise. It now appears that this luxurious Parisian club was planned by Boulanger not merely os a device for promoting comfort and pleasant social relations among the officers partered in Paris, but it was a part of a great ceme for making of the whole French army A POLITICAL MACHINE.

No sooner had the enterprising minister of war succeeded in bringing together into one organization, under one roof, in his handome new club at the head of the Avenue de l'Opera, all the officers in and around Paris than he presented a report to the president of the republic recommending that all the existing military clubs in the country should be submitted to similar conditions. GREVY ACCEPTS HIS VIEWS.

President Grevy fell in at once with these views of Boulanger, and he has just signed a lecree in conformity with them. All the military clubs throughout France will be henceforth under the direct control of the minister of war, All the officers of the army in active service will be obliged to become nembers of the military clubs of the garr son town in which they are quartered and their dues will be deducted every month from their pay. The statutes of the clubs are to be submitted for approval to the commanders of the army corps of the different districts, who in turn must report to the minister of war. Even presidents of working committees of of these clubs are not allowed to make the ordinary arrangements for the renewal of their libraries, apartments, internal fittings, etc., without first obtaining the appprobation of the minister. IN HIS SOLE CONTROL.

It is plain to see that the organization of the clubs, being centralized in the hands of the head of the army, becomes at once a powerful political machine, capable of being turned in any direction at the will of the minister of war. The whole French army, in fact, will shortly be transferred into a political club, such as the Girondins and Jacobins tried but were unable to establish. The army will now be such a club, with a sword in Its and instead of merely the club tongue in its The Girondist's clubs rested on mere arguments for their support. Boulanger's scheme will have the whole armed force of the county at its back. It is however not at all certain that Boulauger has any intention of taking advantage of the situation to make a coup d' etat. The Journal des Debats thinks that Boulanger is not really a man of such a lofty ambition. It says: "In your mind, Boulanger is only a general, who likes to ad-vertise himself, see his name constantly in the paper, and furthermore partial—if the truth were told-to pistols that don't go off."

CHURCHILL ACCEPTS. Salisbury Appoints Him Chancellor

of the Exchequer. LONDON, July 274 a. m .- New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE. 1—The Morning News is authority for the following state ment: "Lord Salisbury has offered to Lord Randolph Churchill the position as leader of the house of commons, combined with the office of chancellor of the exchequer, a post which involves less office work than any other in the government, and has therefore been habitually associated with the position of leader. Churchill has accepted this pro-

The British Grain Trade Review. London, July 26.-The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Large acreage of the best cercal crops have been damaged by rains The supplies of native wheats are much restricted, causing values to improve. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 37,329 quarters at 31s 3d, against 32,253 quar ters at 35s 11d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is steady, Foreign wheats are lifeless. Buyers do not show the sightest anxiety as regards the future, Prices of American red wheats favor buyers. There of American red wheats layor buyers. There were eleven arrivals and live sales. Two cargoes were withdrawn and four remained, one of which was American. At to-day's market wheat was slow and prices were not improved. English flour was scarce and prices were against buyers. Foreign flour was dull and neglected. American corn was 3d, dearer. Round corn was steady, but prices were no dearer. prices were no dearer.

Concerning Cable Rates. LONDON, July 26.-The Railway Age to-day, commenting upon the decision of Cyrus Field against James Gordon Bennett, says: "By reducing the cable rate to 6 pence a word the business of the Anglo-American has more than doubled, and if the public give their hearty support to the associated com-panies there is little doubt that before long increased business will have far more than recouped the temporary loss of revenue caused by the reduced tariff."

Fighting Among Themselves.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.-Serious conflicts took place here yesterday between the populace and police and troops, arising from the prohibition of popular games on Sunday. Disorders were continued to night, when the troops fired into the crowd. The rioters are erecting barriers. It is reported that a number have been killed and many wounded. The socialists are fomenting disorders,

Death and Promotion.

LONDON, July 26, —General Baron Willison, military governor of Berlin, is dead. It is stated that Lord Randolph Churchili has accepted the position of chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of con-

A Hitch in the Plans. LONDON, July 26.-There are rumors of a hitch in the forming of the cabinent on acount of the claims of two leading ministers n the last conservative government.

Killed His Wife. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Simon Han-cock shot and killed Mrs. James Bass near Gresham, Ky., Friday. Hancock and Bass were fighting when the wife interferred. liancock ared at Bass but gilled his wife.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

Senators Improving an Opportunity to Insert Items in the Appropriation Bills.

A SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Wash-Day Work in the House-Report of the Conference Committee-A Protest Against Senatorial Clerks.

Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Mr. Blair, from the nmittee on education and labor, reported back the house bill directing the commissloper of labor to make investigation in the matter of convict labor. Passed. A resolution offered by Mr. Gibson last

Saturday calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the progress made by the surveyor general of Louisiana in satisfactorily adjusting land claims in that state was taken up and passed,

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to communicate information concerning the alleged detention of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, by Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte; also whether any additional nited States troops have been ordered to

Bliss, e sonate then proceeded to the con-The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. The reading of the bill was interrupted to permit Mr. Dawes to report from the committee on appropriations for fortifications bill. He gave notice to call it up as soon as the deficiency bill was passed. The house bill to increase the naval estab-lishment was laid before the senate lishment was laid before the senate and referredto the committee on naval affaisr, when the reading of the denicincy bill was resumed. An item was inserted to pay E iwin B. Smith, \$2,000 for legal services rendered the government in the Guiteau case. The reading of the bill completed and all amendments reported by the committee on appropriations being disposed of, the bill was open to general amendments.

to general amendments.

On motion of Mr. Hale an item was inserted of \$248,000 for renayment to importers of duties paid in excess; also an item of \$024,574 on account of transportation over ses4,574 on account of transportation over non-subsidized railroads operated by the Cen-trai Paetic Railroad company, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and prior years. On motion of Mr. Dawes an Item of \$25,000 was inserted for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota on account of damages to their lands by the overflow caused by government dams.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, an item of \$36,000 was inserted to pay the United of \$35,000 was inserted to pay the United States and Brazil Steamship company for carrying mails during the last fiscal year. The bill was then reported back to the senate, and all amendments were concurred in

and the bill passed.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into secret session. At 6 o'clock the senate took a recess until 8 p. m. at which hour the consideration of executive business in secret session will be resumed.

At 8-15 the doors were received and the At 8:45 the doors were reopened and the senate proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills which have been favorably reported. Fifty were passed, including one granting a pension to the widow of General Darkin Weet. granting a pension to the widow of General Durbin Ward, On motion of Mr. Mahone, the senate pro-

On motion of Mr. Matione, the senate pro-ceeded to the consideration of the public build-ingsbill, when the following was passed: The house bill increasing to \$100,000 the limit of cost to the public building at La Crosse, Wis. On motion of Mr. Sewell, the bill was passed appropristing \$250,000 for the establishment of a military post at or near Denver, Colo. The senate then, at 10:30, adjourned.

House. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Mr. Holman, from the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, reorted disgargement. Mr. Holman stated that the real point of difference was the senate amendment providing for senators' clerks. The other points of difference were more ormal than real.

Mr. Oates moved that the house recede from the senators' clerks amendment. The motion was lost—yeas, 96; nays 121. Further conference was ordered. Mr. Henley, from the committee on pub-ic lands, reported back the senate bill for-citing certain lands granted the Northern

Pacific railroad company. The committee recommends that in lieu of the senate bill there be substituted the provisions of the house bill on the same subject.

Mr. Payson entered upon an exhaustive review of the case, but pending the conclusion of his remarks the house adjourned.

of his remarks the house adjourned. The Case of Cutting.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Mr. King of Louisiana offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, requesting the president to communicate to the house information concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, by the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte, and also whether an additional force of United States troops has been ordered to Fort Bliss. It is stated at the war department that no United States troops have been ordered to Fort Bliss, in anticipation of trouble at Paso del Norte, arising from the reported refusal of the Mexican authorities to release Editor Cutting. It is stated further that the concentration of Mexican troops at that place does not itself signify a probable rupture of the present peaceful relations with this country, but is more—likely—a stragetic movement against revolutionary—parties—in

Substitute for Morrison's Bill. Washington, July 26.-At 60'clock this evening the republican senators assemoled in caucus in the judiciary committee room. The committee appointed at the cauus at Senator Sherman's house to outline a substitute for the Morrison resolution made its report, recommending that the minimum reserve be fixed at \$110,000,000, and the maximum at \$130,000,000. A proviso was added authorizing the president to suspend the operation of the resolution in emergencies. The quorum of the caucus did not wait to hear a full report and when Senator Allison had finished residence and explaining it it was had finished reading and explaining it it was decided to adjourn without action, leaving the result to the finance committee at its meeting to-morrow morning. At 8 p. m. the senate reconvened in secret session.

A Growl from Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.-Senator Vest made a statement before the Platt special committee of the senate this morning with regard to his connection with Indian traders hip matters. He said that he did not personally know either of the traders at Anparks, Dak., Cleveland and Reynolds, When he first interested himself on the subject, but that his action was taken in consequence of representation made to him by friends—mer of standing and repute in St. Louis. Tha the new men whom Atkins was oppointing knew nothing of the business and that the effect of appointing Tennesseeans and Miss-issippians exclusively would be to divert trade from St. Louis, where it had long centrade from St. Louis tered, to Memphis.

Internal Revenue Operations. Washington, July 26 .- Hon. Joseph S.

Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operations of the internal revenue service during the ascal year ended June 30, 1886, of which the following is an abstract: The total collections for the year were \$116,903,845; total collections for the previous fiscal year were \$112.421.121, showing an increase of \$4.481,-724. The states in which the greatest collections were made are respectively Illinois, \$21.852.255; Kentucky, \$15,746.940; New York, \$14,505,209; Ohio, \$12,921,349.

When Davitt Starts. LONDON, July 25 .- Michael Davitt starts for New York on Thursday next to make a lecturing tour of the United States.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON DEAD. A Noted New York Politician Sud-

denly Called Hence. NEW YORK, July 23 .- Hubert O. Thomp-

on was found dead in his bed at the Worth house, Madison square, at 9:45 this morning. His room was visited at that time by his physician, Dr. Roberts, who had slept in the parlor adjoining Thompson's bed-room. He had last seen Thompson alive about 4 o'clock this morning, the latter being in bed at the time. There was then no appearance of a fatal result of the illness, which had caused

the ex-commissioner to be under medical care for asome months. Thompson found lying on his right side with his knees drawn up, the pupils of his eyes were dilated and bloodshot, and his face and neck were livid. The immediate cause of his death was cerebral apoplexy. The coroner, who was summoned, said death probably occurred about 6 o'clock.

Hubert Orden Thompson was thirty-seven and sweet months old. He was born CHICAGO, July 26.—[Special Telegram to he Bur.]—The full force and meaning of

rans and seven months old. He was born in Boston, Mass, but was brought to this city by his parents when a child, and has ever since lived here. His education was acquired in the public schools and he graduated with honors from the free acceleration. schools and he graduated with honors from
the free academy, now the college of the city
of New York. After ten years passed in
Wall street in brokerage and railroad business, he was appointed clerk in the water
surveyor's office by Allan Campbell, then
commissioner of public works, and
soon after was appointed deputy
commissioner. He filled the latter posotion
with acalif for three years prejugation to be commissioner. He filled the latter posotion with eredit for three years, resigning to accept from Governor Robinson the appointment of county elerk in place of Heury A. Gumbleton, removed. His term as commissioner of public work began in 1880 and lasted until the appointment of the present commissioner, Squire. Thompson became active in politics in 1871, when he joined the young men's democratic club, and became an apponent of the old party leaders. In 1877 he was a member of Tamany hall, but withdrew from it because of his hostility to John Kelly. His career since then as leader of the county democracy is well known to the public. Personally he was a man of winning manners and a genial companion.

CRITICAL CROPS.

The Lack of Rain Growing More

Dangerous Each Day. CHICAGO, July 26 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. -The continued lack of rain in many portions of the country is awakening serious amrm. While not unprecedented, the drought already is of more than ordinary length and severity. The effect is already beginning to be felt, and all efforts to take as bright and cheering a view of the situation as possible the facts do not warrant very great encouragement. It is exactly the time of year when the great stable of the west is in its critical period. Corn is just now tas seling and earing, conditioned on latitude and time of planting, to some extent. Ears are beginning to form, and the crop needs, nore than at any other time, a plentiful sup ply of moisture. This it is not receiving, and he lack will be severely felt. It may prove disastrous to erop prospects, if it has not already done so. The vitality of the stalk is certainly injured where the rainfall has been sufficient, though perhaps not beyoud the power of recuperation should the frought be raised soon. The official figure of the signal service show that at the 1st of July the rainfall had largely been below the average. During the twenty-six days of this month there has been no gain made over these days. Starting in the month with a considerable deficit, and not even holding its own during the month, the present condition can be easily conjectured. To have put the crop in anything like good condition to-day July should have shown a large excess of rainfall. In place of that, it shows a delicioney. The report this morning shows no rain to have fallen enywhere in the United States within eight hours to the extent of one-half of the signal service show that at the 1st o within eight hours to the extent of one-half inch.

POSTAL THIEVES CAPTURED. Chicago Men Whose Evil Ways Have

Been Discovered. CHICAGO, July 26,-W. H. Bolton, chief of the second-class matter at the Chicago postoffice, was arrested shortly after noon to-day charged with embezzlement of public funds by means of false returns. The postoffice inspectors claim to have traced a shortage of \$4,500 from November, 1884, to November, 1885, and intimate that the total shortage will be from fifty to one hundred thousand dol

John T. Stewart, weigher, was also arrested.
The inspectors say they find the Dally News
Publishing company paid him nearly \$1,000
more from November, 1884, to November,
1885, than the amount which he turned over 1885, than the amount which he turned over to the government. They also allege that during the same period the Western News company paid him about \$3,600 more than he returned to Washington. They have still to inspect the accounts of all the other newspapers which had papers maded there during Col. Bolton's incumbency. Col. Bolton was appointed by Postmatter Palmer in 1877. The arrests of these two are very likely to be followed by more, as the inspectors have discovered a private memoranda belonging to Col. Bolton which they claim implicates a number of federal officials and even private citizens. The inspectors say that the facts citizens. The inspectors say that the facts which will quickly be brought to light will produce a sensation which will astonish the country as well as the city.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Lady Knocked Down at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, and Robbed.

CHICAGO, July 26.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—In full glare of the Leland hotel electric lights, Mrs. C. R. Jaynes, of 185 Michigan avenue, was knocked down and robbed of a hand satenet cohtaining \$7,000 worth of diamonds and jeweiry. Mr. and Mrs. Jaynes and Mrs. Ackerman and two children were returning from a restaurant where they had been dining. Mrs. Jaynes and Mrs. Ackerman and a little boy were walking just in the rear of Mr. Jaynes and Mrs. Ackerman's daughter. The ladies had just crossed the alley separating the Leland hotel from the First regiment armory, when Mrs. Ackerman was seized by somebody from behind. She turn ed quickly and saw either a desperatelooking negro or, as she is inclined to believe, a white man with his face blacked. When she faced the desperado he grasped her hand and endeavored to wrench a ring from one of her fingers. He falled in this attempt, but turned fircely and quickly to Mrs. Jaynes and dealt her a blow which knocked her down. As she staggeted he selzed the hand satchel which she certaid on her name and dated electric lights, Mrs. C. R. Jaynes, of 185 Mich-As she staggered he selzed the hand satchel which she carried on her arm and darted down the alley. Mr. Jaynes, who had turned down the alley. Mr. Jaynes, who had turned and discovered the robbery, pursued the roband discovered the robbery, pursued the robber as far as VanBuren street. Here the man escaped in the darkness. The satchel stolen contained about six thousand dollars' worth of duamonds and four hundred and seventy-eight dollars in money a gold watch and chain and a number of pieces of jewelry, besides keys and other minor articles. No trace has yet been found of the robber or the satchel. satchel.

Salisbury Commissioned. LONDON, July 26.-Salisbury arrived at noon to-day in London from Osborne, where he went to receive the queen's commands to form a government. Great crowds assembled at all the chief rallroad stations between Portsmouth and London and tendered the new premier ovations. He declined to address crowds anywhere and at London station an enounous crowd assembled to we come an enormous crowd assembled to weacome the marquis and they cheered him fondly. Salisbury, while, at Osborne, performed the ceremony of kissing the hands of the queen and was appointed her prime minister.

Sowing Revolutionary Seed. EAGLE PASS, Tex., July 26.-Revolution

ary circulars are being distributed throughout ary circulars are being distributed throughout the states of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon, signed by Francisco T. Caso, caling upon his friends to arise, arm themselves and fight the Diaz government, which is trampling upon the rights of the people and press. The circular says that a decree has lacely been promulgated giving the alcaldes throughout the various states unusual powers over the rights of persons and property, in violation of the constitution of 1857, which Caso calls upon the people to uphold.

VERY EFFECTIVE EVIDENCE.

A Pinkerton Detective Tells About the Anarchists' Secret Doings.

HOW CASES WERE WORKED UP.

Corroborative Evidence Which is Being Used to the Great Damage of the Defendants - Another Red Fing Meeting.

The Anarchists' Trial.

the testimony of the Pinkerton men in the anarchist trial will hardly be understood until more of it is put in. There is more of it to come. Detective Jansen is only one of five of Pinkerton's other officers who were put early last winter to find out what the anarchist crowd actually meant by their mouthings at the lake front and other places and who, in the prosecution of their work, penetrated the anarchist dens, took part in their most secret conclaves, listened to their instructions to their dupes, and reported day to day to Pinkerton, their employer. Further than that he had set them to do this work and required reports of what they heard and said they did not know or inquire the object of it. "Billy" Pinkerton alone knew that he had been employed by a party of the largest property owners in town to make the investigation and furnish the information as he got it. His men were not employed to accuse or convict anyone. They were instructed to report the facts simply as they found them, and their testimony is therefore not open to the objection which is usually urged with force against detectives' evidence that is procured to convict. It was not used for that purpose, though what might have been done with it had not the Haymarket riot put an end to its accumulation it is, of course, impossible to say. It comes now simply as corroborative evidence to confirm the statements of those who were in the great conspiracy, and as such is the more valuable. The prosecution, which has so far been managed with consumate skill is making the least possible of this valuable material. So far the proof of conspiracy has been admirably arranged and presented. The state's attorney and his assistants have actualy realized from the start what all prosecutors realize sooner or later-that conspir acy, of all crimes, is the most difficult to prove. Usually the only testimony to be had in such a case is that of an accomplice-a 'squealer," as the famous whisky cases ten years ago taught us to call them-a kind of witness that it is difficult for courts, juries, and individuals alike to regard otherwise than with contempt. But they must be used, and Grinnell has used them up to this point to the best advantage. The plan has been to put one on the stand and get his story and then produce corrobrative witnesses to con-nrm it before examining another. Several of these have now told their stories, and all have been confirmed in most respects in turn

to have participated more of less actively in the conspiracy to murder and destroy. But this has only been shown by "squeal-ers," except so far as it has been corrobrated by other witnesses. Now comes the testi-mony of the detectives employed long before the bomb was thrown to find out the devil-ment these men were preparing. Following them will come they reports written at the them will come their reports, written at the time and submitted to their employer, and then, to make the matter complete, probably Pinkerton himself and enough of the gentlemen at whose instance he made the inquiry, will be called to show that it was made in carnest and for the sole purpose of ascertain-

by other witnesses, and each of the eight de-fendants, from sodden, brutish Fielden, to the tircless, devilish Lingg, has been shown

to have participated more or less actively in

ing what was going on and not for the pur-pose of convicting the defendants, Aside from this value as corroborative evi-dence, the testimony of Detective Jansen is dence, the testimony of Detective Jansen is the first evidence so far brought out that di-rectly connects Parsons and Fielden with the armed sections of the anarchist. Up to the time Pinkerton appeared the course of Fos-ter's cross-examination seemed to in-dicate that they would rely on prov-ing that while these men often threatened to blow up buildings like the board of trade, Marshail Field's and otherrs, they never did it or attempted it, and there they never did it or attempted it, and there was no evidence to show that any one of them threw bombs or attempted to throw one, although they had them in their possession. Whether the prosecution will be able to show that anyone took bombs to the Haymarket, or had a knowledge that anyone took bombs to the lagrantic terms of the transfer of the tra Haymarket, or had a knowledge that anybody else did so, remains to be seen. That they encouraged others to bring them will be fairly established by the production of a copy of the call for the assembly or the armed section, the word "ruhe," published in the Arbeiter Zeitung, which is in the handwriting of Spies. The prosecution also has a copy of "You Come Monday Night," which is in the handwriting of Raithazar Rau. These will be presented in good time.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIAL.

A. C. Jansen, the detective whose dis-

A. C. Jansen, the detective whose dis-closures regarding the anarchists created a sensation Saturday, took the stand this morning first, and the cross-examination of witness was resumed by Fos-ter. Witness reported daily to the agency in writing and these written reports he obtained ter. Witness reported daily to the agency in writing and these written reports he obtained from the agency. The name of L. J. Gage is endorsed on the reports, but witness does not know Gage. Witness said that May 31, 1885, Fielden made a speech declaring the government could be overthrown by force only and on another occasion Fielden told witness force was to be used May 1, this year. August 19, Parsons speaking of the street car mens' strike said if Inspector Bonfield was shot a social revolution would be field was shot a social revolution would be

inaugurated. During the cross-examination Johnson said Parsons and Fielden were at the first meeting of the armed section, and he thought Engel also.

William A. Pinkerton, chief of the Na-

tional detective agency, testified that he had employed detectives to find out the secret doings of the anarchists, but this was or-dered stricken out, and Pinkerton left the

Grinnell read the following notice in the

Alarm of October 18th, 1885; "The armed

section of the American group meets every Monday night at 54 West Lake street. section of the American group meets every Monday night at 54 West Lake street.

W. H. Freeman, a newspaper reporter said that at the meeting on the lake front. April 25, Parsons spoke, saying if the workingmen were driven to starvation they would unfur! the banner of liberty and traternity and sweep everything before them and pointed to the red flag as he spoke. He urged his hearers to take up arms. Spies spoke in German. Fielden said the workingmen could only enjoy the fruits of their labor by force. Witness was at the haymarket. He sawParsons on the wagon, who frequently cried "To arms." In his speech, Fielden discussed legislation and said it was useless to attempt anything by legislation; force was the only resource left. Witness saw Parsons, Spies and Fielden on the wagon, and he also thought he saw Schwab. When the police came up he heard the police give the command to the crowd to disperse, which was followed by the explosion and fring. Witness crouched behind a wagon until the firing ceased. On cross-examination witness did not hear the remark attributed to Fielden, "We are peaceable."

In the afternoon Dr. F. H. Newman testified that he attented the twounded volicemen

In the afternoon Dr. F. H. Newman testi-fied that he attented the wounded policemen and identified several nuts, bullets, and other

had attended in the capacity of a reporter, and read from the published reports of the same the expressions used by Spies, Parsons and Fielden, denouncing capitalists and advocating revolutionary principles freely, in which the use of dynamite was recommended.

was recommended.

Paul C. Hull, a Daily News reporter, gave a graphic description of the scene at the Haymarket on the night of the riot. He was an eye-witness and was within forty or fifty feet of the bomb when it exploded. His description of the events of the evening did not differ matterally from these or extending the

scription of the events of the evening did not differ materially from those of other cye-witnesses. He said that the bomb, as it ex-ploded, seemed to level to the ground the front ranks of the police.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by the prosecution in the reading of edi-torial and other articles from the Alarm and similar socialistic organs. The theme of the articles was revolutions.

SYMPATHIZING WITH SINNERS.

Large Socialistic Meeting-A Regular Red Flag Gathering. CHICAGO, July 26.-Fully two thousand sympathizers of the eight anarchists being tried before Judge Gary assembled in West I welfth street Turner hall to-night. It was the first "red flag" meeting since the memorable night of May 4, and there was considerable anxiety around police headquarters in consequence. The entire force there was held in readmess to answer any call, and a good sized number of officers was in attendance near the meeting. Captain O'Donnell was present and had about forty uniformed policemen scattered inside and outside of the hall besides many detectives in citizen's clothes, but the meeting was peaceable, and the proceedings regular. A. O. Bishoff presided. Speeches were delivered by A. B. Simpson, Dr. Ernest Schmidt and George Schilling, all socialists or anarchists of long standing. The remarks of each were evidently timpered with a due regard for the police force that was present, and were pretty strictly confined to explation on the set objects of the meeting, which are summed up in series of resolutions that were afterward carried with a whoop. These resolutions charge that the press has since the fourth of May with absolute unanimity clamored for condemnation and execution of eight anarchist on trial, although they have not been heard in their own defense. The resolutions further charge that the press has not fairly and fully published the evidence thus far adduced in the trial, particularly the cross-examination of the witnesses called by the prossention. a good sized number of officers was in attendtrial, particularly the cross-examination of the witnesses called by the prosecution. In conclusion the resolutions "recom-mend to the organized workers of Chicago to follow in the footsteps of the Central La-ber union of New York, which is entering the arena of political action for the purpose of counteracting repressive legislation that the capitalistic classes will no doubt attempt to railroad through our legislative bodies."

FIGHT AMONG LABORERS. Over Four Hundred Italians and Hungarian Miners at War.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., July 25,-A serious riot broke out between two gangs of Italian and Hungarian laborers on the new Pennsylvania & Schwikill Valley railroad between Delphi and Hazelton this afternoon. The Italians struck for an advance in wages and undertook to compel the Hungarians to strike with them. The later refused and a terrific fight, in which nearly 400 men participated, followed. A train was immediately despatched to this place for polleemen to stop the light, but before they reached the scene the Italians had driven the Hungarians to the woods and stopped all work on the line. Several of the Hungarians are badly injured and three of the number are reported dving.

Eighteen policemen were wounded, and twenty-eight persons have been arrested, including two socialists. cluding two socialists.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Omaha Holds Her Position as Thir-

teenth in the List. Boston, July 26.- Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The fc. owing table compiled from special dispatches to the Post. from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	\$ 519,699,073		1.
Philadelphia	77,138,207	31.9	
Chicago	45,431,000	17.3	
St. Louis	16,035,590	25.6	
San Francisco	11,643,199	20,0	
Baltimore	11,518,872	11.8	
Cincinnati	9,300,000	20.8	
Dittshurer	7,858,549	14.8	*****
Pittsburg	5,308,633		****
Kansas City		34.7 17.0	****
Providence	4,408,300		
New Orleans	4,279,900	14.7	3500
Louisville	8,655,575	60.9	2000
Omaha	3,616,104	55.1	****
Detroit	3,800,977	36.3	
*Denver	3,973,539	10000	
Milwaukee	3,003,000	20.5	
Cleveland	2,703,937	32,5	
Minneapolis	2,713,544	48.7	
Hartford	1,895,399	34.0	
Columbus	1.725.424	51.3	
Indianapolis	1.222.038	12,7	
Mose Harris			
	1 907 938		
New Haven	1,725,424 1,922,058 1,207,238 1,005,749	20.9	
Springheld	1,005,749	20.9 46,4	
Springfield *Galveston	1,005,749 946,993	20.9 46.4	
*Galveston Memphis	1,005,749 946,993 864,587	20.9 46,4 85,1	****
Springfield* #Galveston Memphis Portland	1,005,749 946,993 864,587 875,000	20.9 46.4 85.1	
Springfield #Galveston Memphis Portland Woreester	1,005,749 946,993 864,587 875,000 858,252	20.9 46.4 85.1 88.5	
Springfield	1,005,749 946,993 894,587 875,000 858,252 849,500	20.9 46.4 85.1	
Springfield. **Galveston Memphis Portland. Woreester St. Joseph. Peoria.	1,005,749 946,963 864,587 875 000 858,252 849,500 608,641	20.9 46.4 35.1 38.5 28.0	3
Springfield. #Galveston. Memphis Portland. Worcester St. Joseph Peoria Lowell.	1,005,749 946,003 864,587 875,000 858,252 841,500 608,641 482,038	20.9 46,4 35,1 38,5 28,0	
Springheld *Galveston Memphis Portland Woreester St. Joseph Peoria.	1,005,749 946,963 864,587 875 000 858,252 849,500 608,641	20.9 46.4 35.1 38.5 28.0	3

Outside New York 281,919,755 26.6 *Not included in totals,

Silencing the Still.

Washington, D. C., July 26.-Senator Blair, from the committee on education and labor to-day submitte i a favorable report from the committee on the joint resolution proposing that an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcholic liquors and other poisonous beverages be submitted to the legislatures of the states for ratification. The umendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture and sale of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal ourposes, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes, and for use in arts, shall cease. The report, which accompanied the proposed amendment says, "The committee does not deem it necessary to discuss the cyils of the use of alcohol but believes the people have the right to decide what measures shall be taken for the regulation or exterpation of this traffic. To do this is the very essence of despotism and for congress unreasonably to refuse hearing is a just cause for revolution."

The Victims of a Flood.

PITTSBURG, July 26,-The damage by this morning's slorm will probably reach \$350,000. The storm was the most severe known for many years. From almost every town along the river reports is coming in with accounts of great damage. At Pine Creek, along Butcher's run me the Sewickley valley, the water flooded houses and many families were forced to flee to escape drbwning. A number of persons were injured and two killed by lightning—Porter Purnevance, at beechburg and an unknown lady at Beaver Felis.

The Druggist as a Murderer.

and identified several nuts, bullets, and other missiles as the same he had extracted from the bodies of the wounded men.

Maxwell E. Dixon, formerly a newspaper man, testified to having had a number of these Parsons gave him the diagrams published in a somalistic paper representing a street intersection, and said that the Chicago socialists in their coming revolution would make use of some such plans. Witness said to Parsons, "You're not going to blow anybody up, are you?" and Parsons answered, "You'll see, and it will be brought about sooner than you think for," Witness described a number of socialistic meetings he

WILL NOT BE AT THE DEATH

Cleveland Will Ignore Precedent and Stay Away From Adjournment.

WANTS TIME TO CONSIDER BILLS

The Opinion Prevails That Congress Will Nevertheless Adjourn Monday Next-The River and Harbor Bill-Washington Notes.

The President's New Departure. WASHINGTON, July 2 26,-|Special Telegram to the Brie. - It was learned from excellent authority to-day, and is vouched for by the Critic, that President Cleveland will undoubtedly change the custom, long practicea by his predecessors, of visiting president's room adjoining the senate chamber, accompanied by his cabinet, during the expiring hours of the session of congress, and attach his approval or state his objections to appropriation bilts and other measares rushed through, as is customary on the eve of adjournment. The executive department being a co-ordinate branch of the great government of the people, President Cleve . land maintains that his constitutional duties: as such executive are clearly defined, and in order to properly discharge the same be must have time to duly examine and consider all measures requiring his approval to become laws, and that such scrutiny as is required for a faithful discharge of the trusts confided to the executive branch of the government cannot be given amid the rush of basty legislation ground out during the last few hours of the close of the session. Entertaining these views, Cleveland will remain at the executive mansion and receive the congressional enactments in the usual regular course and take time to give them careful consideration. Congress.'of course, will have to continue its session till the executive return the measures with his approval or accompanied with his objections. Therefore the date of adjournment cannot be definitely fixed by a previous joint resolution of congress. Adjournment must wait the president's return of the bills submitted to ilm. A few days of careful consideration and scrutiny of the numerous acts of legislation will, it is claimed, be time well occupied

Congress will, it is nevertheless asserted adjourn at noon on next Monday. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL'S DANGER. To-morrow Chairman Willis, of the consmittee on rivers and harbors, expects to report to the house that the conference committee on the river and harbor bill has been unable to agree and will ask that it be instructed to either recede from or insist on such amendments as are desired. As this is a doubtful, if not improver course, a right will ensue, as the fate of the Hennepin canal will be determined. The defenders of the Hennepin canal will make a point of order against the proposition of Willis, as the house is against them and they prefer to floating is against them and they prefet to trust to a conference. It is believed if Willis succeeds and the Hennepin canal-clause is stricken out, as it is almost sure to be, the whole river and harbor bill will fall as the Hennepin supporters appear to be strong enough to defeat the bill it not to get what they want.

The PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS,

by the executive department in the exercise

of its constitutional obligations and duty.

The President is fond of writing personal letters of recommendation for servants and others who have been in his employ. A story is being told here about his letter of recommendation to a private detective who had charge of the Maria Halpin case during the campaign. The detective lived here all winter on the fat of the land, bills paid and whiter on the latt of the land, bills paid and a personal letter of the strongest recommendation from the president. The detective showed his letter to everybody and made many a stake on it. He has been sent to London on a secret service. The latest owner of a letter of recommendation is Secret. ger, the German-French cook at the White house. On August 1 Mr. Seger is to go, because the president expects to 20 away soon after. When the orders came to the cook that when his month was up he could leave for the summer, Seger went to the library, where the president was, and asked him if he would be so kind as to give him steed him if he would be so kind as to give him steed him if he where the president was, and asked him if he would be so kind as to give him a letter of recommendation, adding that all his employers had done so. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Cleveland took out a piece of white house paper with "Executive Mansion" on the head. Seger stood by and the president write two pages of the most fulson peaks wrote two pages of the most fulsom praise for the man. It was addressed "To whom it may concern," and signed by "Grover Cleve-land." The letter began by saying that as he land." The letter began by saying that as be (the president) was going away for the summer, he would not need the services of Seger for the summer, and he wished him to get a good place, therefore, he recommended bim as a first-class cook. He makes "splendid muffins," goes the letter. "He cooks bee to turn." while the presidedt says his coffee is "delicious." There are other little delicacies mentioned, but the way Seger cooks ontons and cabbage is not quoted. Seger naturally prizes this letter highly and shows it wiffl great care, and does not doubt but what it will gain him a first-class place for the summer, as he will only be idle then, for the president and Mrs, Cleveland want him next fall again.

mer, as he will only be idle then, for the president and Mrs, Cleveland want him next fall again.

ROGERS FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.

Public Printer Rounds is expected to return to Washington Wednesday. His resignation has been in the president's hands for several weeks, to take effect September 15. It is given out at the white house that General Rogers, of Buffalo, will succeed Mr. Rounds. This action will be in pursuance of a plan agreed upon two years ago, whereby General Rogers agreed to withdraw from the congressional race in the Thirty-second New York district in favor of Dan Lockwood, with the understanding that he should be given the place of public printer when a vacancy occurred. It is said that the president would now like to recede from his promise, and appoint Colonel J. M. Keating, of Memphis, instead. But General Rogers will not agree to be set aside, and his appointment will undoubtedly follow the president's return from his yacation. turn from his vacation.

Bids were opened to-day by the supervising architect of the treasury for iron roof for the custom house at Council Bluffs, lowa. The names of the bidders and the amount of each bid was as follows: The Variety Iron works Co., Cleveland, Ohio, \$13,221; The Motherwell Iron works, Louisville, Ky., \$12,305; Hough, Ketcham & Co., Indianapolis, \$9,658.

THE FORECAST PROVES CORRECT.

THE FORECAST PROVES CORRECT.

As anticipated by a BEE special last week, the house to-day agreed to the conference report on the bill extending the time with n port on the old extending the time with n which purchasers of land on the Omaha and Otoe Indian reservation may pay their pr.n ciple and interest. The bill will now go o the president, and the Nebraska delegation say it will be promptly signed.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Thomas A. Dillon and wife of Omaha are at Willard. Thomas Davis, Walker, Ia.; James W. Combs, Bedford, Ia.; John A. Nichols, Marshalltown; W. S. Paulson, Council Bluffs, were to-day admitted to practice in the interior deportment.

Gustav G. Campbell was appointed post-master at Foliatr's, Clinton county, Ia., vice the present incumbent, resigned.

A Jealous Lover's Deed. FALL RIVER, Mass. July 26,-Thomas Richardson, Jr., of this place, in a fit of jeal

ousy last night shot Miss Bishop, with whom he was enamored, and her escort, named Russell, and another young man named Fitten. The wounds of Russell and Fitten are believed to be mortal. Richardson, who is probably demented, was arrested. An Injunction Granted.

New York, July 26, -Judge Barrett in the supreme court granted a temporary injunction at the instance of John Jacob Astor against the New York Arcade Railway.